

For the first time in the history of the country, the Union men of the border States are offered to these confederate bills. It is not, however, because the rebels are entitled to any exemption from such a measure. A just retaliation would subject them to the same penalties they would inflict on others. They would have dragged Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, if their ingenuity and diligence could have effected the object, and then what? We know the confederate and expatriation bill of that bogus Government. The Union men of this State would have been stripped of their property and compelled to leave the State or sacrifice their principles. Even now a Union man in Kentucky, although he may not take up arms, forfeits all he owns in the Confederate States. His property is thus confiscated, and it may be all he has.

To this savage Government the South of Kentucky would subject every Union man. Let them be silent, then, when confederate bills come before Congress.

We shall oppose all such bills on constitutional grounds, and for the sake of humanity; but the advocates of the Confeds should shut their mouths. Their Government, that they desire to subject us to, has long since passed such a barbarous statute. If the up is presented to their lips, which they would offer to others, what right have they to complain?

This confederation is an Abolition enormity. In this matter, however, the Abolitionists are better than the South; the latter have passed such a bill long since; but the former have not passed one yet. The Abolitionists are more humane and considerate than the Confeds; and the latter object, in wretched taste, to a practice they inaugurate themselves.

The South is not represented in Congress as it used to be, or as the Constitution provides; but still a part of this section are vigilantly represented. Nearly if not quite half the present Congress, represent the States in Dixie, instead of their own constituents at home. The white men of the seceded States have no representatives at all at Washington, but the negroes have.

Under the Constitution, each white man counted one in Congress, while it took five negroes to count three; but now each negro counts one or more, and the white man none at all.

We see that the colored representative in the Senate, Sumner, has opened upon the Provost Marshal of Louisville, and is down upon the oppressors of his constituents, the colored gentlemen of this city. We don't know what Marshal Dent has been doing; but it is obvious he is not pleasing the Senator from Massachusetts. Dent, however, is in good company. Our Generals are all sinners, with one or two glorious exceptions. They have not stolen negroes from their masters, which is now the highest duty of man.

The London Herald advises to give this country one more chance to settle this contest, and if not successful, that the great powers interfere and settle it. We shall be through with this rebellion in a short time, and then we shall be ready to teach the Herald & Co. that there are no great powers to interfere; that there is but one great power in the world; that it may grant indulgences to other nations, but cannot have need to seek any.

The Confeds told us so much about New Orleans that our curiosity was excited to see how it would be treated. They had impregnable forts, floating batteries, iron clad boats, Hollins' ram, valorous, patriotic and all manner of Satanic engines of destruction. Still it has fallen, and the General who would not surrender the city ran away and left it.

The Memphis Avalanche recommends the holders of Confederate scrip to purchase land with it; but will not the same thing which caused the recommendation prevent the land owners from selling for such a currency?

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DEATH OF ONE OF THE HEROES OF FORT SUMTER.—An order from the Adjutant General's office has announced the death of Major Theodore Talbot, Chief of General Wadsworth's Staff, and directed that the officers of the Department shall wear the badge of mourning for thirty days. Major Talbot was one of the Sumter heroes, and will be remembered as the young officer who bore dispatches several times between Major Anderson and the President, and the same officer and the rebel authorities of Charleston. He was then simply a First Lieutenant of Artillery. After the fall of Sumter he was promoted to Major in the Adjutant General's Department. Major Talbot entered the army from civil life. He was Lieutenant and Adjutant of Fremont's mounted California Volunteers in 1846, and in 1847 received the appointment of Lieutenant in the regular army. He was a native of the District of Columbia. At his funeral, where a solemn high mass was celebrated, and Mozart's Requiem sung, the Bishop, who officiated, dwelt particularly upon the loyalty of the deceased as one of the chief merits of his character.

The Ashabula (Ohio) Sentinel says that in Norton, Summit county, a few weeks ago, Miss Young, the daughter of the postmaster, was accidentally shot in the face, a pistol ball entering at the corner of her eye, and as ascertained by probing, passing to the back of the head. Strange to say, she has recovered and is now perfectly well. It is a curious coincidence that within the compass of three miles, in the same township, within a year past, two similar cases have happened. J. Shaw, a man aged sixty, was shot by mistake by a hunter, the ball entering behind the ear and lodging within the skull; and Mr. Wallace shot himself in getting over a fence, the ball entering the head. Both of these men are living and not now suffering much inconvenience from their wounds, which have healed.

The Toronto Leader asserts that the rebel officers who escaped from custody at Detroit, a few days ago, did so by the assistance of their fellow-passengers, who provided them with overcoats to conceal their uniforms. The conductor obliged them to leave the train as they would not pay their fare. The Leader adds characteristically: "Soon the two Confederates made tracks for Canada, and in due time reached Toronto. Their names on the register-book of the R.R. House, elaborated with the appendage of 'C. S. A.', attract much attention. They express themselves quite at home, and have met with many manifestations of kindness and sympathy—of which, it is to be hoped, they are deserving."

It was lately given out in Rome that Rarey, the horse tamer, had arrived and would give an exhibition of his skill. A large audience assembled at the Donna Riding School at the appointed time. The exhibitor appeared and tried his genius upon a plaid looking brute with apparent success. A young wild colt from the Campaign was next brought into the ring, when a fierce threat to become a tragedy ensued. In a moment of desperation the animal leaped the wooden walls and sprang among the spectators. Great consternation followed, but the audience finally were enabled to retire without injury. It turns out that the horse tamer's real name is Golding, and that he is an Englishman.

We understand, says the Troy Times, that Hon. Erasmus Corning, member of Congress for the Albany district, has advanced \$100,000 to the Paymaster of Watervliet Arsenal for the purpose of paying the operatives at that establishment, who have not received any money from the Government for five months, a portion of their wages for that time.

The Richmond Whig, of the 18th ult., has an article on the dead rebel General, A. S. Johnston, apologizing for a fierce attack, in which Jeff. Davis is bitterly assailed for keeping the face of the war away from the Southern people. It speaks contemptuously of the folly of the Administration, and says it is responsible for the death of Johnston.

Among the last acts passed by the rebel Congress, was one making an appropriation of a million and a half of dollars for the construction of a railroad between New Orleans and Galveston. In the present condition of affairs, they will, probably, commence the road at the Galveston end.

Letters received in New Haven, by family friends of Capt. Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimack on her first appearance in Hampton Roads, state that he has nearly recovered from the flesh wound which he received on that occasion.

Mr. Smith, with whose success in cleaning the streets of New York by machinery the public is familiar, has obtained a contract from Philadelphia for cleaning the streets of that city, at \$6,000 per month. The work is to be done at night.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, 1862.
Present, Dr. G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members except Mr. Jefferson.
The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.
A claim of \$225 75 in favor of J. M. Sumner, for repairs to pumps, E. D. was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.
A claim of \$327 90 in favor of J. O. Salisbury, for repairs to pumps, W. J., was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.
A claim of \$13 50 in favor of J. P. Davidson, for removing cage from City Court room, was referred to Finance Committee.
A claim of \$4 98 in favor of P. Means, for paving intersection of sidewalk, was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.
The report of the Chief of Fire Department for April was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
Claims of \$30 50 in favor of W. L. Murphy, \$36 72 in favor of P. M. Jones, \$14 85 in favor of H. Wilkins, \$4 00 in favor of T. J. E. Jefferson, and \$11 25 in favor of J. A. Cochran, for sundries for Fire Department, were severally referred to Committee on Fire Department.
The report of J. A. Scott, keeper of Mark-shed No. 6, to July 14, 1862, was read and filed.
The Sexton of the Western Cemetery reported twelve interments for April, which was filed.

Mr. Story presented a claim of \$254 74, in favor of George Stanley, which was referred to Street Committee.
The reports of the Street Inspectors, from April 17 to May 1, were referred to Committee on Streets.
The Workhouse report for April was referred to Committee on Workhouse.
The Almshouse report for April was referred to Committee on Almshouse.
Mr. Baxter presented a petition to repair the gutters on south side of Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition to repair the alley west of Tenth street, between Grayson and Walnut, which was referred to Street Committee.
Mr. Armstrong presented an ordinance, regulating the inspection of liquors, oils, burning fluids, &c., which was referred to Revision Committee.

Mr. Kemp presented an ordinance, regulating the hauling of stone on the streets by the employees of the Street Inspectors, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.
Mr. Kemp presented separate ordinances to grade the sidewalks on both sides of Portland Avenue, from Bridge street to Fulton street, in Portland, which were severally referred to Street Committee, Western District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.
Sheriff, Jefferson county, \$13, to pay fee bills.
J. W. Henning, \$28 50, on account of taxes unpaid.
D. Heinsohn, \$36 10, on account of taxes unpaid.
G. W. Field, \$12, for hauling paupers, &c.
C. S. Jones, \$2, for sealing weights in Market-houses.

Mr. Carr presented a resolution allowing John Austin \$25 for burying paupers, which was referred to Committee on Cemeteries.
Mr. Carruth, from Finance Committee, was discharged from the consideration of sundry petitions to reduce the price of stall rents in the market-houses.

Mr. Kaye presented an order from the Water Company, on the City, for \$11,160 07, in favor of Dennis Long, which was referred to Finance Committee.
Mr. Kaye presented an ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings within certain parts of the city where valuable and permanent buildings were endangered, which was referred to Revision Committee—Messrs. Story, Spaulding, and Kaye.

Mr. Tompsett, from Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a resolution granting further time, until August 1, 1862, to P. M. Pfeiffer, to grade and pave, &c., Frankfort street, from Walnut to Chestnut, and to N. Kemp, to grade and pave, &c., Rose Lane street, from Franklin to Jackson, which was adopted.

Mr. Tompsett, from Street Committee E. D., to whom was referred the communication of the City Engineer regarding the eastern corner of Main and Buchanan streets not holding water, reported the same, which was referred to Assistant City Attorney, with instructions to enforce a compliance with the ordinance.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution, raising a joint session at 10 o'clock this evening to elect eight managers of the House of Refuge, which was adopted.

INTERESTING FROM FORT WRIGHT.
(Correspondence St. Louis Republican.)
FLAO-SHUR BARROW, April 27, 1862.
I wrote you last that Mr. Taylor, reported a Union man, and believed to be such on the strength of a pass he held from Gen. Pope, was shipping his cotton to New York. Things are likely to take a new turn in his case, however.

Stray negroes have been exiled from the military camp altogether thus far, and only a few free negroes were in the two regiments now here. Two of these, it appears, were seized upon the river toward Osceola, a day or two ago, by some white miscreants, on pretense that they were wanted to help kill some beavers. When near Taylor's plantation, they were surrounded by armed rebels, their hands tied, and themselves put into a boat and taken across the point.

An officer went to Taylor's plantation yesterday to look for them. Taylor was not at home, but his brother-in-law, who was acting for him, was exceedingly bellicose, and threatened to shoot the officer. The negroes may be here this in Memphis.

Some forty bales of cotton are lying upon the levee, and this Col. Fitch has determined to confiscate. Should Taylor's complicity in this outrage fully appear, his whole personal property—cotton, mules and horses—will be confiscated beyond a doubt.

A deserter from the enemy at Fort Wright says they have one ten-inch mortar, but that they have not fired it but once or twice, fearing that the Southern river of which it is made is too brittle to withstand regular discharges. He also says their biggest gun is in the same category.

The firing of the mortars at night, lately, has been enough to keep the rebels awake, if nothing else. By daylight but few shells are thrown, but at night the discharge is pretty regular. I presume the object is simply to notify the enemy that we are awake.

A reconnaissance down the river, yesterday, revealed several of the enemy's gunboats lying at anchor off Fort Wright. The river is still over the banks here, covering the back country for miles on either hand. No army could get in the rear of Fort Wright yet, without encountering extreme difficulties. As it is, it seems that a successful movement of General Halleck can alone solve our difficulties here. Commodore Foote seems to be waiting, and it can only be, it seems to me, for a successful blow at Corinth. Memphis in our hands, Fort Wright (just below us) and Fort Pillow (just above Memphis), must both fall without a blow. How long shall we have to wait here?

A man named Harry Copeland, said to be from Memphis, has been arrested as a spy. He was peddling chickens.

Yesterday, Sunday, we went up the river as high as Island No. 21 to make a reconnaissance and to bring down a couple of what boats, to be converted into barracks for the soldiers. These wharfbuoats had been used, one at New Madrid and the other at Mitchell Landing; but, having been out loose by the rebels, were found by our people and made fast to the shore, one at the mouth of Obion river, and the other a little higher up. The Von Phul and G. W. Graham took the higher one—the best—and brought it down, towing which, and inquiring that the other would also be called for, the rebels set fire to her, and she burnt to the water's edge. The one we did get is a fine boat of its kind—spacious, and with tolerable accommodations on the upper floor. It is just the thing wanted by the soldiers, who have been sadly crowded upon the steamboats.

Speaking of the soldiers, let me say that in personal appearance they are a disgrace to our army; out at every angle, they look like a ragged and ragged set of men. Their uniforms present a sad aspect. Requisition after requisition has been made for clothing, but still unheeded. As they are on their "Southern travels," their appearance is daily repulsive to Richmond and New Orleans. But by other bayous running into the left it is presumed that boats can find their way into the Father of Waters considerably this side of Memphis. Loss labor claims made the day before, No. 10 would open this pass sufficient for gunboats. What use will be made of this discovery remains to be seen.

The following letter, published in the Marlborough (Mass.) Ledger, describes a shrewd Yankee trick:

UNITED STATES DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, Sunday, March 9.
Dear Parents: The Bohio has been at work again. Yesterday, at 6 A. M., we sighted a schooner, with the colors of the Spanish ensign, and she did the same; but as soon as we ran up the stars and stripes, she hauled to the wind and tried to escape. We put on sail after sail, till we had twenty-one sails set, and she was a smart runner, and we did not gain on her. We then ran out the guns and fired two shots at her, but she did not mind it. The captain ordered the sails to be wet down, and they were drenched, and we began to come up with her.

At last we resorted to strategy, and rigged a "smoke stack" amidships, and built a fire, and had "steam on." As soon as she saw this she ran, thinking she was a steamer, and would not be taken by the schooner. We found her and she was the Henry Travers, of Nassau, N. P., and on the same errand as the other prize, viz: to run the blockade. She has a cargo of coffee and soap, and her papers show her to be worth \$50,000. We are now on the way to the Southwest Pass with her; she had been boarded before by the Kingsfisher and allowed to go. We had a chase of eight hours, capturing her at 2 P. M.

COMPOSITION OF FARRAGUT'S FLEET.—The corresponding of the New York Evening Post gives the following particulars:

The flag-ship Hartford is the ocean home of Commodore Farragut, who, however, has, with untiring activity, been constantly running around in a little boat from one vessel to another, conferring with the different commanders and cheering the waiting crews with a prospect of speedy work.

After the Hartford came the ships of war Pensacola, Richmond, and Brooklyn, and the old vessel Mississippi—a veritable old war-ship—armed with heavier guns, borrowed from the Colorado. These vessels constitute most formidable fleet of war. They are probably provided with guns as no vessels were before. Besides the usual complement of twenty-six guns, how ever are placed in the tops. [The first cross-piece was the mast—Ed.]

Besides these there are the Ironclads, Onondaga, Verona (of twelve guns), Miami, and the sailing sloop of war Portsmouth, which is towed by the Mississippi, who has taken her under her special care. Then came the gunboats Wabash, Winona, Owaka, Isasco, Pinola, Kennebec, Sciota, Cayuga, Kaskashia, and another whose name at this minute I cannot recollect.

Porter has twenty-one bomb schooners, laden with death-dealing mortars. These mortar schooners would, however, be very much like an umbrella without a handle were it not for the three ferocious Clifton, Westfield, and Jackson. One of these ferocious boats can tow two or three of the mortar vessels at a time.

The mortar fleet is divided into three divisions, known respectively as the red, white, and blue. The Harriet Lane is Commodore Porter's flag-ship.

TELEGRAMS.
From Yesterday's "Evening."
Dispatch from General Mitchell.
Capture of Bridgeport, Alabama!
Latest from the South!

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., VIA LOUISVILLE, May 1.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton: On yesterday, the enemy having cut our wires and attacked during the night one of our brigades, I deemed it my duty to head, in person, the expedition against Bridgeport. I started by train of cars in the morning, followed by two additional companies of cavalry. I found that the rebels had engaged the enemy's pickets, four miles from Bridgeport, and after a sharp engagement, in which we lost one man killed, drove them across a stream, the railroad bridge of which I had previously burned. The enemy's line of infantry, two pieces of artillery, dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry at Bridgeport, we advanced to the burnt bridge and opened our fire on the enemy's pickets on the other side, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by the railroad.

This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country about a mile, and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The mobile column now advanced at a rapid pace. Our troops attacked those of the enemy and forced them from the Bridgeport road. We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise, and immediately forming our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill, within five hundred yards of the works constructed to defend the bridge. At our first fire the rebels broke and ran. They attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed of their attempt to fire the further extremity, but the volunteers, at my call, pushed forward in the fire and saved the bridge. From the bank to the main shore we could not save it. It is of massive masonry. Its length being four hundred and fifty feet.

Prisoners report five regiments of infantry and eighteen hundred cavalry stationed at the bridge.

This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security, while in Alabama north of the Tennessee river floats no flag but the old one.

O. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier General Commanding.

PITTSBURG, LANING, April 30.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Movements continue to be very bad and require a great deal of work for heavy trains. The reconnaissance to Purdy was successful. They destroyed two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and captured one immense and a train of arms.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, May 1.—A flag of truce from Craney Island, this afternoon, brought down an English nobleman and several newspapers, giving the particulars of the capture of Fort Macon and some additional particulars of the fall of New Orleans, with other interesting items.

The Norfolk Day Book, of this Thursday morning, says: No telegraphic dispatches were received last night.

